

WEATHER.
Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow, with moderate temperature; light, variable winds.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 82, at 2:30 p.m.; lowest, 69, at 5 a.m. today.
Full report on page 14.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 14.

No. 29,412.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES OPEN THE PASSES REACHING HUNGARY

Capture Jablonitz and Other Important Points in the Carpathians.

IMMENSE BOOTY OF WAR FALLS TO CZAR'S ARMIES

Taking of More Than 358,000 Prisoners Since June 4 Officially Reported.

TEUTON RESISTANCE STRONG

Petrograd Admits That on the Zlota Lipsa Counter Attacks Have Checked the Russian Advance.

PETROGRAD, August 16, via London, 3 p.m.—The Russians have captured a series of heights to the west of Vorokhta and Ardzmoy, in the Carpathians. In the Vorokhta and Delatyn regions the Austrians are retiring to the west.

The war office announced last night that the Russians had captured Jablonitz, one of the most important gateways through the Carpathians to the Hungarian plains, and had taken nearly 1,500 additional prisoners.

More Than 358,000 Prisoners.

Between June 4, when the Russian offensive was inaugurated, and August 15, Gen. Brusiloff's forces captured more than 358,000 men, the war office announced today.

Great numbers of guns also were captured, says the report, which gives the following figures: Officers captured, 1,757; men, 358,846; cannon, 495; machine guns, 1,322; mine and bomb throwers, 328; powder carts, 232.

Official Russian Report.

The official statement says: "On the River Zlota Lipsa, in the region south of Brest-Litovsk, the Russian army has captured a series of heights to the west of Vorokhta and Ardzmoy, in the Carpathians. In the Vorokhta and Delatyn regions the Austrians are retiring to the west."

"On the River Bystritsa we have occupied the little town of Solovinka, to the south of the village of Grava, to the south-west of Solovinka."

"In the regions of Delatyn and Vorokhta the enemy, owing to our pressure, is retreating to the west. Our troops have captured a series of heights to the west of Vorokhta and Ardzmoy, in the Carpathians. In the Vorokhta and Delatyn regions the Austrians are retiring to the west."

Telling Blow Delivered.

LONDON, August 16.—A dispatch from Petrograd says the Russians have delivered another telling blow against the right flank of Gen. von Bothmer's retreating army at Trusobay, 12 miles west of the Zlota Lipsa and north-west of Monastyrsk.

The Austrians crossed the river at Korolova under the shelter of Russian batteries, suffering heavy losses. They attempted to make a stand on the high ground to the west of Trusobay, where they had previously prepared strong intrenchments and wire defences. While shells raked the Austrians from across the river, the Russians moved up from the south, where they had been expanding their position during the last few days in the direction of the Zlota Lipsa and the Dniester. They poured a grilling fire from their machine guns and heavy artillery, which withstood the Russian attacks for five hours and then fell back upon the Gorjanka river, four miles to the west.

Intense Battles Raging.

Northward, battles are raging with terrific intensity along the Zlota Lipsa, the Russians having succeeded at several other points in gaining a foothold on the west bank.

Gen. Sakharoff has made a considerable advance in the last thirty hours against the left flank of Gen. von Bothmer's new positions. He has cut the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway at a new point, Zhorow, where the road crosses the Stripa river, driving further home the wedge between the armies of Gen. von Bothmer and Gen. von Boehm-Ermoloff, before Brest.

The advance of Gen. Halicz has slowed down while the Russians are waiting for the arrival of the reinforcements, and possibly to await the nearer approach of Gen. Scherbatoff from the west for closer co-operation.

Superior Russian Forces.

VIENNA, August 15, via London, August 16.—The Austrian official issued today: "South of Tartaroff, near Vorokhta, our battalions were attacked by superior Russian forces, who reoccupied their positions."

"At the Tartar pass, near Stanislaw, and south of Jezupol (between Halicz and Stanislaw), Gen. Kovess repulsed an advance. West of Monastyrsk during the whole day the enemy stormed times in mass formation, but was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses."

German Success Claimed.

BERLIN, August 16, via London.—German troops have won a success in the Carpathian region, according to the war office announcement today, capturing Starawipowka, north of Capul.

To the north of the Dniester, in Galicia, says the statement, the Russian army attacked weakly and were repulsed.

FIRST FIGHT IN CAR, PASSENGER AVERS

W. W. Burns Says He Was Attacked by Old Dominion Conductor.

REFUSED TO PAY FARE WITHOUT A TRANSFER

Clash Came After Settlement Later Had Been Made. It Is Charged.

W. W. Burns, an employee of the patent office, who resides at Franklin Park, on the Washington and Old Dominion railway—the Great Falls trolley line—said on his arrival in Washington this morning that he had been attacked by a conductor, on the car leaving Great Falls at 7:30 a.m., as another incident in the fight between the railroad company and the passengers along the line following a recent advance in fares by the company.

Mr. Burns, whose name has figured in other reports of alleged violence between the passengers and employees of the company, declared to a reporter of The Star today that he and Mr. R. E. Billup, who also resides at Franklin Park, had been requested to leave the car on which they were riding because of their refusal to pay their fare unless given a city transfer, such as the company has stopped issuing, although Mr. Burns said he finally paid his fare, being denied a transfer.

He was permitted to remain in the car, he said, but when he started in the direction of the city, he was seized by Conductor Samuel Bell, upon which there was a fight which continued until other passengers intervened.

Refuse to Discuss Reports.

Officials of the railway company today declined to confirm or deny the reports of alleged violence on the cars. Colin H. Livingstone, president of the company, said:

"The case has been taken to the interstate commerce commission by the passengers and it is their duty to decide. We will not discuss it for publication, nor try these charges in the newspapers."

Case Reaches Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in an action filed by Ernest M. Trail of Herndon, Va., has been invited to settle another phase of the controversy between the Washington and Old Dominion Railway Company and its patrons. In the declaration filed by Mr. Trail, through Attorneys E. H. Hilton Jackson and James Sherier, claiming \$10,000 damages, it is stated that August 15, when he started in his place of business in Washington, and while lawfully a passenger on one of the cars of the defendant, Mr. Trail was ejected from the car near Thrifton, Va., in the direction of the Potomac river, in addition to the fare that was charged by the company at the time of the purchase of his ticket.

The declaration asserts that the time the defendant railroad began its operations in the state of Virginia some years ago it has followed the uniform and universal custom, enforced and acquiesced in by all of its officers and agents, of giving a transfer to a passenger who is traveling on a car of the company in exchange for a city fare when its cars reached the city of Washington.

The declaration further asserts that the plaintiff was riding to give such a transfer, and that the defendant railroad company refused to give him a transfer, and that the plaintiff was ejected from the car, and that the plaintiff was injured and that the plaintiff was damaged by the defendant railroad company.

CLAIMS RIGHT TO HOLD ABSENT FRIEND'S CHAIR

Privilege Assumed by Passenger Aboard Steamboat Involved in Damage Suit.

Has a passenger on a steamboat the right to hold a companion's chair during his temporary absence in another part of the boat, and may an officer of the company forcibly remove the chair without rendering the owner of the boat liable to damages?

This unusual query is put up to the District Supreme Court today in a suit to recover \$5,000 damages filed by Fannie V. Jones, through Attorneys Robert E. Mattingly and Gittings & Chamberlin, against the Potomac and Chesapeake Steamboat Company.

The plaintiff says she bought a round-trip ticket to Colonial Beach July 15 last, and when returning was seated with a party of friends on the hurricane deck of the steamer St. Johns. One of her companions, wishing to visit another part of the boat, requested her to keep his chair until his return.

While she was attempting to carry out his request, she asserts, an officer of the company "dived violently and brutally, pulled, pulled and jerked from her and out of her arms the chair or seat which she was holding."

By reason of the alleged violence, she says, her clothing was torn and soiled, her arms and body bruised and injured, and she was publicly exposed to humiliation in the eyes of a large number of passengers.

Canadian Troops on the Somme.

OTTAWA, Ontario, August 16.—The militia department has announced that Canadian troops at the front have been transferred from the Ypres salient to the Somme. The Canadians have held a position on the Ypres salient for more than a year, and on that position they have fought five great battles. The troops comprise four divisions.

To Pick Prohibition Candidates.

ELMHURST, N. Y., August 16.—The state prohibition convention to select candidates for state officers met here today. The morning session was devoted to electing a permanent organization, while this afternoon the prohibition candidate for President, former Gov. Z. Frank Hanly of Indiana, will speak. This evening a big parade will be held.

UNJUST SLURS ON WASHINGTON

People of City Have Met Faithfully and Fully Their Capital Obligation.

NOT SELF-TAXED AND NOT UNDERTAXED

Unjust Discriminations Against People of City—Unnecessary Denial of Representation in Congress and Electoral College.

No. VI.

Editorial Correspondence of The Star.

BY THEODORE W. NOYES.

Representative Johnson holds this doctrine:

(1) Washington responsibility controls its tax income for capital maintenance and is slung in tax paying, and is, in fact, only half taxed as compared with other American cities.

The maintenance and upbuilding of the National Capital are the primary and practically the sole concern of the local residents. The nation, upon which no capital responsibility falls, and which should in equity contribute toward its upbuilding little or nothing, has contributed heavily all the local residents, upon whom the capital responsibility directly falls and who should contribute practically everything, have, in fact, contributed comparatively little.

The direct tax, upon which the capital responsibility for the capital's municipal maintenance rests, has miserably failed to meet this great obligation.

We Do Not Tax Ourselves; We Are Not Undertaxed.

Washington does not control its tax income devoted to capital maintenance. Though taxed inequitably in principle and somewhat excessively in amount by alien tax imposers and tax gatherers, it has paid every municipal and national tax levied upon it, though denied the representation which in accordance with fundamental and vital American principles should accompany such taxation.

Instead of being half-taxed or undertaxed in any amount Washington is as heavily taxed as the comparable American city, though it has less resources to enable it to bear the burden of this taxation.

This fact was conclusively demonstrated before the last fiscal committee.

That committee declares in vigorous and unmistakable terms that Washington is thus inequitably taxed.

Mr. Johnson, using the census figures of comparative tax rates as a standard of measurement (declared unreliable by the census authorities themselves), says that Washingtonians pay only one-half the average tax of other American cities.

The joint congressional committee, using the per capita tax levy standard of measurement, which the census authorities declared unreliable, says that Washingtonians pay only one-half the average city tax burden.

The committee finds that in comparison with other cities Washington is today, under the operation of the half-and-half law, reasonably and equitably taxed. Senator Works expresses the opinion that in these times of real estate depression Washington is taxed too high. Consider the exact words of the committee on this vital issue. The committee says:

"The rights of the people of the District are to be considered, and we would insist that there is a just and equitable Washington pay a tax comparable in assessment, rate and amount to that which is paid by a city of similar population and location to the city of Washington."

"This, we believe, is eminently fair, and we should have a greater exaction in taxation from the people of the District of Columbia."

"The annual tax in Washington is approximately 16.00 per capita."

"In the judgment of your committee this is a reasonable tax levy at this time, especially when we consider, as we must, that a large proportion of the taxes here paid but a small amount of the taxes imposed."

"Your committee believes that independently of the question of what should be the proper subjects of taxation in the District of Columbia, the payment of taxes on real estate from the assessments as they are now constituted is a fair and reasonable response in such taxation for municipal benefits received by the citizens of the District."

"The correct rule should be that the responsibility in taxation of the residents of the District of Columbia, the payment of taxes on real estate from the assessments as they are now constituted is a fair and reasonable response in such taxation for municipal benefits received by the citizens of the District."

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Washington Has Met Faithfully and Fully Its Capital Obligation.

Washington has not failed to meet its obligation toward the nation's city. It has recognized always as an honest and great capital responsibility, and has discharged with patriotic pride to meet fully this obligation. (1) But there is neither obligation nor ability on its part to bear practically the whole burden of capital maintenance and upbuilding, as urged by Representative Johnson. (2) The slurs upon Washington in this connection are harder to bear, because while a full tax burden is imposed upon the capital community Washingtonians are denied all American representation in their government, national and local. (3) Instead of depriving Washingtonians of the heartiest commendation is due the Washingtonians for the manner in which they have met their National Capital obligation.

The Johnsonian doctrine of the com-

parative responsibilities of nation and local community in respect to the National Capital may with profit be compared with that developed after exhaustive examination by the joint congressional committee.

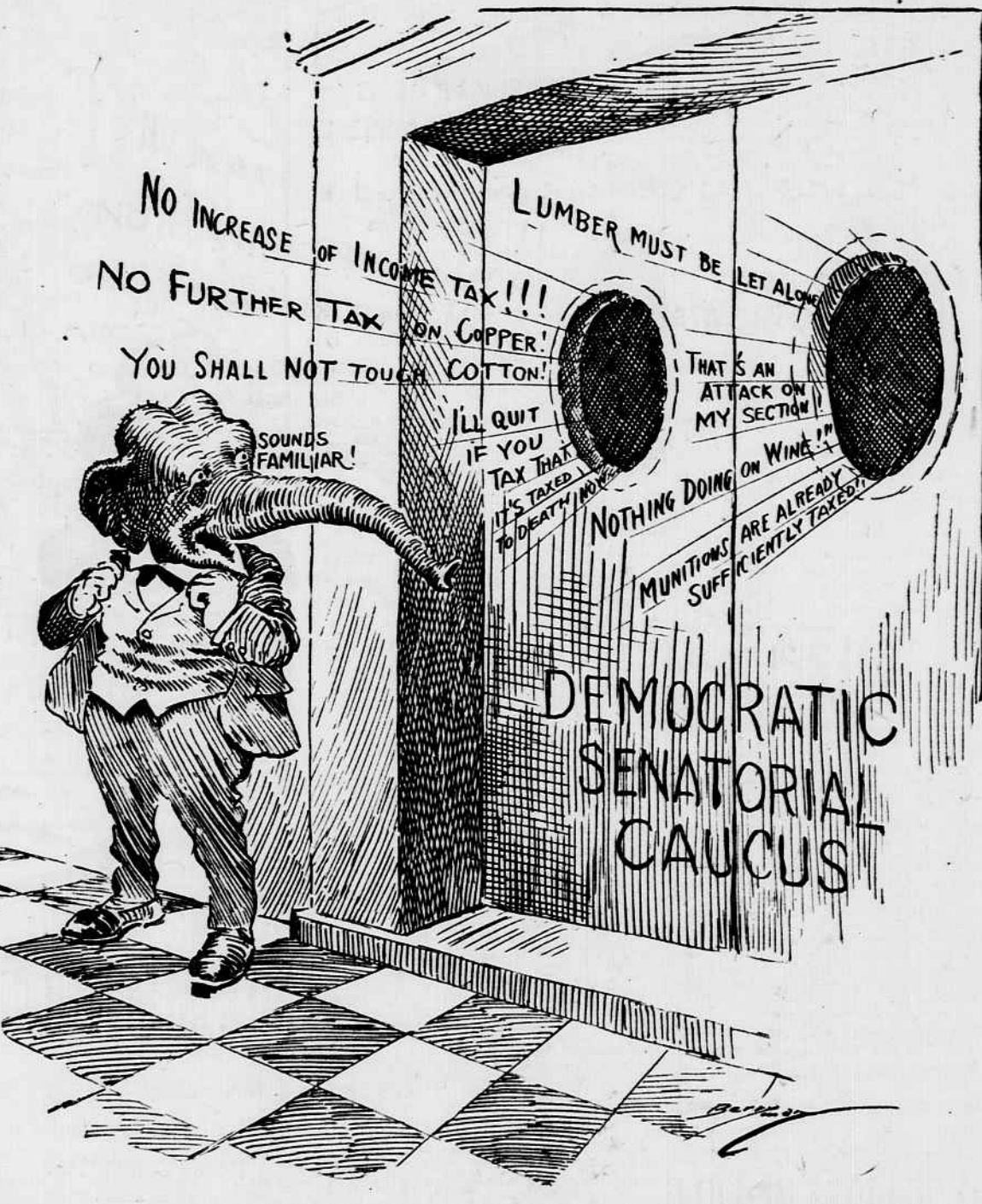
Mr. Johnson holds that Washington has taxable resources which, if reasonably taxed, would enable it to bear the burden of the District. The joint committee flatly contradicts both ability and obligation. "Nothing is clearer to us," the committee reports, "than it never was the intent that this District should bear all the very extraordinary burden of expense incident to its plan and occupancy as a national city, and any such proposed plan would be most inequitable and unjust now."

Two Rules of Justice.

"Yet there is a rule of common sense and common justice: A country, a state or a city is entitled to have expended for its benefit just what it is willing to raise in taxes or to incur in public indebtedness and not another dollar and not another cent. If Washington insists on eating nothing but cake it should be permitted to raise the dough." So says Representative Johnson.

There is another rule of common sense and common justice and of American principle:

"In our representative republic the country, the state or a city is entitled to expend for its own benefit, exactly as it pleases, just what it is willing to raise in taxes, and nobody else is entitled to cause it to raise or expend more than it is willing to raise or expend for its own benefit."



LULL N TERRIFIC BATTLE IN FRANCE

Activity on Somme and at Verdun Chiefly Confined to Artillery Engagements.

LONDON, August 16, 2:45 p.m.—"With the exception of minor infantry engagements in the vicinity of Pozieres, where our line is being consolidated, there was no change between the Ancre and the Somme," the war office report of today says. "There was some heavy shelling by both sides during the night."

Bombardment at Verdun. PARIS, August 16, noon.—A violent bombardment was carried on last night in the Verdun front at Thiaumont, Fleury, Vaux and Chapire, east of the Meuse.

Along the greater part of the front the night passed quietly, the official report issued today says.

Official French Statement.

The text of the statement follows: "The night was calm on the greater part of the front."

"In the Champagne, in the region of Tahure and in the Argonne toward Harzeve, we dispersed some German patrols."

"On the Verdun front there was a fairly lively bombardment in the Thiaumont, Fleury and Vaux-Chapire sectors."

"Aviation: Last night enemy aeroplanes dropped some bombs on Belfort. There were no victims."

Pozieres Battle Dies Down.

BERLIN, August 16, via London.—The battle of Pozieres has died down after a long series of British attacks which, the war office says, gained nothing. The British infantrymen remained in their trenches all day yesterday. A night attack near Ovillers failed.

"At Moulin-Sous-Touvent, in the Aisne district," says the statement, "artillery fighting was again revived temporarily on both sides, in conjunction with a fruitless French gas attack. Detachments of the enemy were repulsed."

WRECKED; NOW PRISONERS.

Boat From Steamer Letimbro Goes Ashore on Tripoli Coast. ROME, August 16, via Paris, 4:50 a.m.—The missing boat from the Italian passenger steamer Letimbro, sunk in the Mediterranean a fortnight ago by an Austrian submarine, was driven ashore near Misurata, on the Tripoli coast, it was learned here today.

Eight passengers from the Letimbro were in the boat when it was taken prisoner into the interior by Arabs. Gen. Ameglio, Governor of Libya, has sent emissaries to treat with the Arabs for the release of their prisoners.

Unjust Slurs Upon Washingtonians.

What have Washingtonians done or left undone to bring upon them the slurring assaults to which they have been subjected?

What is the condition of the people of Washington to prevent their constitutional legislators from viewing them with appreciation and esteem? In numerous instances the population of a state, they are American in a peculiar sense, the most American and national of all.

They are now generally recognized as by far the largest contributors to the upbuilding of the capital. They gave of their own property that the nation might practically own and exclusively control a national city. They donated to the nation five-sevenths of the area of Washington. They gave the land from the proceeds of the sale of which the original public buildings were erected. Nearly all the work of street improvement and capital-making which was done for three-fourths of a century was done by them. Through disregard by the nation of its financial obligations to the capital, the Washingtonians were in 1836 forced into bankruptcy in the public-spirited attempt to bear alone the nation's burden. The same spirit they endured in the seventies the travail of the birth of the new Washington. They

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Met at noon. Finance committee submitted favorable report on revised revenue bill. Passed bill standardizing containers in which fruit is shipped in interstate commerce. Resumed debate on shipping bill, with passage probable before adjournment.

House.

Not in session; meets Friday. Hearing held on bill to regulate shipment and storage of explosives. Reprisal against British "blacklist" urged by Representative Bennett before interstate commerce committee.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON REVENUE BILL

Senate Finance Committee Brings Out Measure on Strict Party Vote.

ESTIMATED LEGISLATION WILL RAISE \$205,000,000

Trouble Brewing in Democratic Ranks Because of Dissatisfaction With Some Provisions.

The revenue bill, as amended by the Senate democrats, was reported favorably to the Senate today by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the finance committee. A meeting of the finance committee was held earlier in the day, at which the bill was ordered reported by a strict party vote. It is estimated the Senate bill will raise \$205,000,000.

Senator Simmons said today that it was not his purpose to call the bill up for consideration for two or three days, in order to give the republicans time to study the measure if they desired to do so. He said, too, that republican senators had assured him today that they believed the bill could be disposed of in the Senate after three or four days' consideration. Senator Simmons' estimate to predict an adjournment of Congress by September 2.

Bill Dissatisfies Democrats.

But there is trouble brewing among the democratic ranks of the Senate, it is understood. A number of the democrats are by no means satisfied with the revenue bill as reported, among them Senators Phelan of California, who is doing all in his power to defeat the wine schedule as drafted by the Senate democrats in committee and caucus; Senator Underwood, who is strongly opposed to the dye schedule and the proposed tariff commission, and also to certain features of the proposed munitions tax; Senator O'Gorman of New York, who criticized the increases in the income tax; Senator Ashurst of Arizona and Pittman of Nevada, who will fight the copper tax; Senator Chamberlain of Oregon is opposing the tax on lumber, and still other democratic senators will seek amendments to the bill. The action of the caucus on the bill was not made public.

Largely upon the strength of the insurgent democrats will depend the success of the measure today, the passage of the bill. Should they combine, they might, with the aid of republicans, amend the bill in such a way as to secure its passage. The only republican members of the finance committee to attend the meeting of the committee today were Senators Penrose and Smoot. There was no discussion of the bill in the Senate today, and the republicans contented themselves with registering their votes against the measure.

Would Put Print Paper on Free List.

Senator Martine of New Jersey assailed the so-called paper trust on the floor of the Senate today because of the high price of news print paper and submitted an amendment to the revenue bill which would place news print paper and other materials entering into it on the free list.

The revenue bill as reported today would place on the free list print paper costing up to 5 cents a pound, and existing law paper costing up to 2 1/2 cents a pound is on the free list.

WOULD HOLD PHILIPPINES.

Senator Borah Says Americans Have Settled Independence Question. Asserting that the American people have demonstrated that they want to hold the Philippine Islands permanently, Senator Borah of Idaho told the Senate today that the issue over the Philippines independence had been settled for all time.

The Idaho senator, speaking on the conference report on the Philippines independence bill, said he had had in mind the Senate the Clarke amendment to grant independence to the islands in not less than two or four years, and that he was in opinion against the amendment had been so strong that the House had killed the proposal.

Senator Borah made the prediction that Cuba, before many years, would belong to the United States. Senator Hitchcock said he did not take much stock in the prophecy.

Dr. Lauro Mueller Here.

Dr. Lauro Mueller, foreign minister at Brazil, in this country on a health-seeking vacation, visited Secretary Lansing today at the Brazilian Ambassador da Gama. It was said the visit was entirely unofficial and that Dr. Mueller would return to New York Friday.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Three Cities Reported Shaken—Loss of Life at Rimini Feared. LONDON, August 16, 2:44 p.m.—The cities of Ancona, Pesaro and Rimini, Italy, were shaken by an earthquake early this morning, says a Stefani News Agency dispatch from Rome today. No damage was done at Ancona, but at Pesaro and Rimini houses were wrecked and it is feared that at Rimini there has been loss of life.

PARIS, August 16, 3:05 p.m.—A Havas agency dispatch from Rome today reports an earthquake shock at Rimini, Ancona and Pesaro, and in the neighboring region. The shock was felt at about 8 o'clock this morning, many houses collapsing.

It is feared, says the dispatch, that at Rimini persons are under the ruins. No deaths are reported from Pesaro or Ancona.

Many Hurt in Providence Crash.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 16.—More than a score of persons were injured early today when two electric cars traveling in opposite directions crashed into a coal truck which was attempting to cross the tracks on Broad street. Ten of the injured were removed to a hospital, although it was stated by physicians that all of them probably would recover. The truck was caught between the cars and demolished.

Turkey Forbids Inquiry in Syria.

The American embassy at Constantinople cabled the State Department today that the Turkish government again has refused to permit a neutral commission to investigate food conditions in Syria or otherwise interfere itself in the situation there. Abram I. Elkus, the new American ambassador to Turkey, has been instructed to renege this government's efforts when he reaches Constantinople.

PRESIDENT'S HAND EXPECTED TO STAY RAILROAD STRIKE

Ready to Hit Hard Either Party Responsible for Great Walkout.

LEADERS THINK HE WILL PICK A MIDDLE GROUND

Believed Settlement Along Lines of Executive's Suggestions Will Follow.

PROPOSAL ALREADY MADE

Managers Confer Behind Locked Doors—Employees' Officials to Consult General Committee Which Is Coming Here.

President Wilson has convinced both parties to the controversy threatening to tie up the railroad systems of the United States by the striking of the employees that he holds the whip hand, and that he is ready to strike hard at either party responsible for a great industrial debacle.

When the President decides in his own mind what is a just middle ground in the present disagreement, and is ready to tell the hundred million people of the United States that he holds either the railroad managers or the labor leaders—whichever it may be—responsible for whatever may result from unwillingness to come to these terms, there will be a settlement—this was the view of leaders in the controversy today.

"Unless any of us should consider ourselves greater than the entire United States," said one of the leaders.

General Committee Coming.

The big committees which have been representing each party to the controversy were sitting tight today, during the lull in the White House conference, while awaiting the coming of the general committee of 640 workmen from New York. These 640 brotherhood leaders and general chairmen are coming to Washington tomorrow, pursuant to the invitation of the President, and are to be in conference with him in the east room tomorrow afternoon.

May Reveal Remarks.

After speaking tomorrow to the 640 representatives of the railroads, President Wilson may make public his remarks, both those made by him to the employees and to the managers, in an effort to bring public opinion to bear upon the two sides. Before giving up hope of forcing a settlement, it is understood the President will indicate clearly to the country the nature of the negotiations.

The possibility is regarded as very significant of the President's intention to make clear the responsibilities for plunging the country into a serious and dangerous disturbance, and the manner in which he has brought it to both sides. If the President makes such a statement, it will be the first disclosure of what has taken place at the inside conferences.

It was said today that it is very likely the managers of railroads may also feel that they should bring the president into the settlement of the controversy.

Both of the committees have before them today a definite proposition made by the President as a suggestion of terms on which a settlement might be reached. Behind locked doors in the New Willard Hotel the managers' committee has been holding the "Big Four" leaders of the brotherhood committee are going to consult with the general committee regarding their reply to the President's proposal.

May Be Swerved From Stand.

While it is stated by brotherhood leaders that they long ago turned down the proposition to accept an eight-hour day with pro rata for overtime, and arbitrate other differences and contingent conditions, and that they insist on time-and-a-half overtime, it is believed today that they will be swerved from this stand.

A tentative proposal for trying out the eight-hour day for six months was among the suggestions under consideration. A brotherhood leader said that such a system would have decided advantages over the one on which they are now working.

If the eight-hour day with pro rata overtime is granted by the roads, it means an increase of pay for the employees amounting to 20 to 25 per cent on overtime they will receive the same day wage for eight hours that they are now receiving for ten; for instance, a man now working ten hours for \$4 would then be paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour, where now he is getting but 40 cents.

Would Shorten Overtime.

The men claim that their demands for time-and-a-half overtime are to insure the railroad to shorten the overtime work, as they now have no incentive to do if they can get all the overtime they want at the same rate. It is suggested that some agreement on the length of overtime service may be reached as a way out of this difficulty.

The President had the forenoon today filled with engagements with senators and representatives who have been pressing to see him, but whom he has put off because of consideration of the railroad situation. No message